Al Pittsburg. O 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 5 Louis, 2. At Pittsburg. O 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 5 5 5 5 Louis, 2. Errora. Pittsburg, 8; 8t. Louis, 2. Errora. Pittsburg, 8; 8t. Louis, 2. Errora. Pittsburg, 8; 8t. Louis, 2. AMATRUB BANK BALL.

The Pensori Office Base Hall Ciub will to-day cross bats with the Analost ins at Capital Park, at 4,30 o'clock, and a close game may be expected.

pocted.

In the game yesterday between the Agricultural Department nine and the Treasury Department nine, at the arsenal grounds, "Manning's Kido" knocked out "Colman's Grangers" by a score of 18 to 6.

M'CAULL OPERA COMPANY VS. NEW NATIONAL THEATER.

The same restered between the McCauli "Mikedo" Company and the New National Theater Company afforded aumsement to many friends of the participants, and resulted in a victory for the challenging party, after an interesting contest. Following is the score:

Dumerous to score. SHEEPSHEAD DAY, BACES—ENTRIES AND ODDS

to 1.

Fourth race—One and one-half miles—Inspector, 128 pounds, 6 to 1; Elkwood, 111, 10 to
1; Beverly, 104, 6 to 1; Winfred, 104, 8 to 5; The
Bard, 118, 3 to 1; Letrilia, 108, 7 to 1; Con Gregan, 108, 5 to 1; Lettelle, 101, 10 to 1; Delaware,
701, 10 to 1;

RACES POSTPONED.

RACES TOSTPONED.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Brighton Beach races were postponed to-day ou account of rain. The purse races were declared off, but the stake race stands until Friday.

HARTFORD, CONK., June 22.—On account of the rain to-day the Charter Oak races are postponed. The programme will be carried over one day.

THE ABBRETED POLICELLERS.

NEW YOLK, JUNE 23.—LIE HIND DOORSHIEFS,
NEW YOLK, JUNE 23.—LIE HIND DOORSHIEFS,
DAVID JOHNSON, ARTHUR HERKELL, J. COLLOR, H.
SNEGIKET, Herman Traut, Jacob Shipsey, J.
McDonsid, Charles F. Diamond, and Frank
Howell, who were arrested yesserday, agest
last night in the custody of the Kings dounty
sheriff, and were to-day in his office with
their bondsmen. The ball was fixed at \$1,900
in each case, and was furnished by Robert
Fury and Philip Dwyer. The sheriff has about
a dozen more indictments to serve.

DEATH OV A WELL-KNOWN DRIVER.
PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Daniel Pfeiffer,
the once widely-known driver of trotting
horses, died last night at the Jefferson Hospinial from Bright's disease. Pfeiffer, who was
60 years of age at the time of his death, was a
famillar fagure to all frequenters of the trotting
race tracks twenty-five years ago, During his
career as as a driver he handled the rains behind many famous trotters, among them
Ledy Thorne, American Girl, and George M.
Patchen.

A JOCKEY DIES OF INJURIES.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, L. L., June 2..—Horbert Meaton, the English light-weight jockey, who was injured in the fourth race here yesterday while riding Mr. W. L. Scott's Astoria, died at 1245 o'clock this morning. His funeral will take place at 11 a. m. on Friday.

STOCK BRIDGE POST SWEEPSTAKES.
LONDON, June 25.—At Stock Bridge to-day the race for the Stock Bridge Post Sweepstakes was won by Timothy, Electric Light cold second, and Reve d'Or third. Four started.

The race for the Stock Bridge Cup was won by Campbell.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE ALUMNI

Admitting Graduates to Membership

and Enjoying a Banquet.

The annual meeting of the alumni of Georgetown College took place at 5 o'clock

yesterday afternoon in memorial hall. In

the absence of President Thomas J. Semmes, First Vice President M. F. Morris acted as chairman. Eugene D. F. Brady secretary. Rev. Dr. Doonan, president of the univer-sity, resigned the office of alumni treasurer

sity, resigned the office of alumni treasurer on account of overwork. Dr. Hoffman was elected to fill the vacancy for one year.

On motion of 'Dr. Doonan, the following graduates of 1886 were admitted as members: Thomas S. Shea, Charles H. Roche, Alex. A. Cullinen, James F. McElhone, Leelie W. Kernan, Edgar Kidwell, Calvert Wilson, Joseph M. Bohan, W. D. Lynch, Fred R. Tett, also the following non-resident graduates: Drs. J. T. Sothoron, R. S. Hill, J. B. Howes, Lawis Kengle, and Mr. Edward Key.

An amendment was also made to the constitution of the society whereby a ten years'.

Lower Cedar Point. Lower Cedar Point, on the Potomac river, will be open to the public July 1. The steamer

Moseley, having been overhauled and put in

Moseley, having been overhauled and put in perfect order, will make daily trips leaving ber sharf, foot of Seventh street, at 9 a m., this or shine. Mr. B. C. Davis, fourteen years with the Inland and Seaboard Coasting Company, is the superintendent, and has the place in first-class order. Salt water bathing, crabbing, and fishing can be enjoyed to perfection. Prof. Fistorio's orchestra on board and on the grounds daily. Charters can be had by sceitles by application to the superintendent at the office on the wharf.

Senate Caucus Order Changed.

A JOCKEY DIES OF INJURIES.

...... 2 0 2 1 1 2 0 4-12 8 1 0 2 2 2 4 x-14

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1886.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRENCH PRINCES DEPART FROM FRANCE INTO EXILE.

A Terrible Disaster, More Than Twenty-five Lives Lost-The Fisheries Troubles-Electoral Affairs in England-Bloters Convicted.

Panis, June 23 .- Prince Napoleon started for Geneva this evening. He was accompanied by a number of friends to the railway station, where a large concourse of people had assembled. No demonstration, however, was attempted. Prince Victor, at a reception before starting for Brussels

said:

Do not expect a vain protest from me. A people sometimes takes it upon itself to open itself course to an exile. I remain a representative of the numers as the Napoleons constituted it. I favor firm authority, equality of all citizens, and respect for all creeds. Be awarred that whatever call duty may make I shall not be found wanting in the fulfillment of what I owe to the democracy and my name. Au zeroft.

Deleas Vision streams of the supplementations of the democracy and my name.

revole.

Prince Victor sttracted very little attention on his arrival in Brussels.

Prince Victor and fitteen of his most prominent adherents, including the Marquis of Valette and Baron Hausminn, started to-day for Brussels. The train bearing the party left the station amid cries of "Viva'l empereur," "Au revolr," and shouts of "Vive is republique." There was some hissing. Several persons were arrested.

rested.

The Count of Paris, his son, and suite will arrive at Tunbridge Wells. Eugland, on Friday, and will take up their residence there. The count will issue a manifesto protesting against his expulsion and outlining the monarchical programme.

One thousand persons called at the Chateau d'Eu to-day and inscribed their unames in a book. The Comte de Paris shook hands with each one and briefly expressed his thanks.

La Paris (newspaper), notes the colord.

his thanks.

La Pairie (newspaper) notes the coincidence of the expulsions with the annivarsary of Napoleon's great victory at Solferino, and thinks it of good augury.

M. Hendle, prefect of the Seine, Inferiure, bluntly declined to notify the Comto de Paris of his expulsion.

buntly declined to notify the Comte de Paris of his expulsion.

BLECTORAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 23.—An enthusiastic and crowded meeting in favor of home rule for Ireland was held at St. James Hall this evening, Baron Sandhurat presiding. Mr. Parnell, at the last moment, sent word that he would be unable to attend. Mr. Sexton, who was one of the speakers, declared that Mr. Vincent went to Ireland in the guise of a tory ambassador, sought interviews with the chief Parnellites, and discussed with them the principles and details of an Irish parliament. Earl Carnarvon saw Lord Salisbury immediately before and immediately after his interview with Mr. Parnell. He (Sexton) asked rational men whether all this was a joke. As a matter of fact, he added, if Lord Salisbury had secured a majority sufficient to make him independent of the Orangemen, he would certainly have introduced a home rule bill.

Mr. Sexton, continuing, said that the Irish could secure fifteen seats in the metropolis, and that that number would be sufficient to counteract the majority of thirty sguinst Mr. Gindstone.

Sir Lyon Playfart, in his manifesto to the electors of Leeds, says: "The assence of liberalism is to permote national representative institutions. Ireland long had mation.

Sir Lyon Flayfair, in his manifesto to the electors of Leeds, says: "The essence of liberalism is to promote national representative institutions. Ireland long that nationality, which was suppressed. Ireland's discontent is England's weakness. I sak the voters of Leeds to elect me to aid Mr. Gladstone's great underts ling to give peace, contentinent, and prose city to Ireland."

At a meeting of addictions conservatives to-day it was decided not be contest the district against Mr. Gladstone.

Earl Spencer, in a speech at Bristol to-night, said the land bill was not a mere bribe or gift to the landlords, whose rights, however, must be considered like those of any other class. It was of the greatest importance that this question should, if possible, be estified at the same time with the home rule bill. He believed the land bill could be passed without cost or risk to the British tarpayer. It was a matter of justice that a new assembly in Ireland should try to set right a question which had been disturbing Ireland for so many years. If a parliament were granted on the lines proposed, a gritevous blow would be directed against the dynamiters and extremists and feniaus.

MINISTER FACESON.

MINISTER JACKSON. MEXICO, June 23—(via Galvestou).— United States Minister Jackson has re-turned, after a three months' leave of absence, with news from various parts of the country. He amounces the shooting of a number of noted highway robbers under the new law authorizing the immediate killing or arrest of highway and railway robbers. Some of the worst chracters in the country have been gotten rid of within the last ten days.

been gotten tid of within the last ten days.

THERIBLE DISASTER—MORE THAN TWENTYFIVE LIVES LOOFT.

PRAGUE, June 23.—A terrible disaster
occurred on the Sazawa river, near this
pisce, to-day, A ferryboat loaded with
paseengers was crossing the river when it
suddenly and without the slightest warning
capsized, precipitating fifty persons into
the water. Nearly all were drowned.
Twenty-five dead bodies have thus far been
recovered.

RIOTERS SUMMARILY CONVICTED.

DUBLIN, June 23.—Numerous persous were summarily convicted at Silgo to-day of garticipation in the recent riots there. Others were committed for trial at the as-

MONTHELL, June 23.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau, secretary of state, referring yesterday to the fishery question, said it might involve the people in serious complications; but he had faith in Fresident Cieveland and Congress, and had no doubt that the question swould shortly be brought to a practical and equitable solution.

Halifax, N. S., June 23.—Captain. Doughty, of the Forsland fishing schooner Ella M. Doughty, which was seized at Englishtown, C. B., last month, arrived in Halifax yesterday from the United States. He is on his way back to Cape Breton to again take charge of the vessel, bonds having been given by her owners. He will make a deposition of the facts in the case to-day.

An Ohio Congressman With Prejudices, CHARLESTON, W. VA., June 23.—At a ban-quet given by our citizens and the local press to the editors of Oblo, at which was present to the editors of Ohlo, at which was present Gov. Fersker and Hon. C. Gerevenor, member of Congress, of Ohlo, Congressman Groevenor said: "In Ohlo there is more intense feeling against the New England states than there was against the south, owing to the fact that the New England states of not want the south and west to improve, but to hold them back, not legislating in the laterest of the two great sections of the country." He characterised their citizens as being with over-educated provincialism of the cast. "The gentleman was sowers in his speech against the New Englanders.

Lutheran Convention.

ROSKONE, Va., June 21.—The Lutheran convention was organized this morning by the election of the following officers: President, Rev. F. W. E. Peschaw, of Wilmington, N. C.; secretary, Rev. W. C. Schaefer, of Kichimond, Va. and treasurer, Prof. W. A. Barrier, of Charlotte, N. C. Full delegations and a large number of visitors are in attendance. About twenty synods are represented.

New York, Jone 21.—There is a report that P. T. Barnum, the showman, is dead. There

F. T. Barbin, the abovement, is used. There are no particulars.

New Your, June 21, 2 A. M.—At this hope there is no confirmation of the report of the death of Mr. Barbin, and it is probably a canard. The original standard emerit scams to have originated at San Francisco.

Let Bygones be Bygones. Sr. Jonesmun, Vr., Jone 24.—The Republi-can convention of Caledonia county yestenlay. after a warm debate, tabled a resolution call

WHOLESALE POISONING. Two Hundred and Fourteen Persons

Davillah Stischtof. PHILADELPHIA, June 23,-A special dis-

patch says: Exactly 214 persons were polsoned at last Thursday's pionic near Flemlegton, N. J. Six of these persons Flemlegton, N. J. Six of these persons will probably die and twenty are in a precarious condition. It is now believed that the ice cream plentifully supplied and freely eaten caused the trouble. Whether the inside of the cream freezers was lined with sulphate of zinc or whether arsenic was put in the cream purposely still puzzles the doctors. One of the physicians in charge of the patients said this morning: "I believe the poisoning was the work of some dwillish mischlef maker. I do not believe the freezers caused the trouble. I have examined several of them, and there was not enough of sulphate of sinc in their composition to injure anyone. Certainly the cream could not have been tainted by the poison. The symptoms manifested by the patients are clearly of arsenical poison. I am of the option that arsenic it some form was put in the cream after the picnic was under way. My reason for this view arises from the fact that three or four people who told me they alt of the cream soon after it was frozen are perfectly well, and have had no sigus of stekness. The sick people are those who ate of the cream after the had been in the freezers half an hour. Any one so inclined could have slipped arsenic in. The task of dipping out the cream was not a pleasant one, because it was tirscome. Any one offering to dip it out was welcome. I am playing amateur detective, and am trying to discover who helped out the cream after it had been frozen say about fifteen minutes. Possibly we can get a clew in that way. If arsenic was put in it was a large dose that was introduced, for those who are alck are very sick. We all have our hands full, and we will be lucky if we do not lose a great many patients. Could stomach pumps have been used at once no serious trouble would have ensued, but it was hours before we were called in, and the polson in that time had gone thoroughly through the system." will probably die and twenty are in

BOYCOTTER FOUND GUILTY. Transgressors of the Law Must Suffer-

A Judge's Advice to Labor Organizations. New York, June 23.—Paul Wilzig,

Naw York, June 23.—Paul Wilzig, a member of a musical ciub, has been on trial here for a day or two on a charge of boycotting Theise's Music Hall. The trial ended this evening. Wilzig himself was put on the stand, and in answer to a question put by his lawyer, he explained his understanding of a boycott to be "an organization that quietly and peaceably refrains from dealing with a man in business."

During the trial Col. Feliows interrupted the proceedings to sek that Michael O'Leary, who was indicted with Wilzig, be arrested on a charge of ahandoning his wife. O'Leary was sent to the Tombs.

In his charge Judge Barrett said he aympathized with workingmen in their efforts to better their condition, and he was sorry to see among some of them a tendency to lawlessness. Headvised labor organizations to appoint committees on law and consult the best lawyers. His honor said that when the law was transgressed the transgressors must suffer. It was perfectly lawful formen to advise their friends not to work for so and so and to ask them not to patronize certain establishments, but it was different when an organized body of men did the same things in a formal manner, like the distributing of circulars in front of a man's place of business. After an absence of half an hour the jury found the defendant guilty. Judge Barrett said he would not pronounce sentence until some disposition was made of the cases against the other prisoners. The highest penalty for the offense is five years. prisoners. The highest lense is five years.

ADJUSTMENT OF SALARIES.

What Presidential Postmasters Will

Receive for Their Services. Albert H. Scott, chief of the salary and allowance division in the first assistant postmaster general's office, has completed the annual adjustment of salaries of presidenannua adjustment of salaries of presuminative protections and the offices under the act of March 5, 1883. It will take effect July 1. The salary of the postmaster at Washington remains the same, \$5,009.

salary of the postmaster at Wastington remins the same, \$5,000.

The following are the changes in Maryland: Annapolis, \$1,000 to \$2,300; Baltimore, \$5,000 to \$4,000; Cambridge, \$1,300 to \$1,400; Easton, \$1,600 to \$1,200; Easton, \$1,600 to \$1,700; Eliston, \$1,500 to \$1,400; Emmittsirure, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Frostburg, \$1,100 to \$1,000. Frostburg, \$1,100 to \$1,000. Frostburg, \$1,100 to \$1,000.

The following are the changes in Virginia: Danville, \$2,300 to \$2,400; Faraville, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Fortress Mourge, \$1,500 to \$1,400; Glen Allen, \$1,300 to \$1,300; Glen Allen, \$1,300 to \$1,300; Glen Allen, \$1,300 to \$1,300; Glen Allen, \$1,300 to \$1,400; Warrenton, \$1,500 to \$1,400; Winchester, \$1,500 to \$1,900. Newport News has been dropped to the fourth class.

The total of presidential postmusters' salaries from July 1 will be \$3,684,000, while the receipts from presidential offices for the year, \$2,000 to \$1,400; Winchester, \$1,300 to \$1,900. Newport News has been dropped to the fourth class.

The total of presidential postmusters' salaries from July 1 will be \$3,684,000, while the receipts from presidential offices for the year, \$2,000 to \$1,400; Winchester, \$1,300 t

out the country remain su

flees throughout stantially the same. Another General Strike.
Chicago, June 23,—The Lake Shore switchmen amployed at the Union stock yards quit CHEAGO, June 23.—The Lake Shore switchmen employed at the Union stock yards quit work at 2:30 this afternoon owing to the refused of the railroad company to discharge the right non-union men. Committees are now going to the other yards of the railroads of the oily to thouse all the union men to stop work. The Lake Shore is redusing to accept any more live stock over its road. It is now believed that another general strike is to take place on the road, and thus a hiockade, such as the one which occurred last April, with take place.

The switchmen at Englewood and all along the line in the city planed the strikers. No trains were allowed to move a bout 3 colock an effort was made to move a train at Fertythist street. Suddenly a mob appeared upon the scene, the members of which tried by throwing a switch to ditch the engine and train, and did succeed in gotting the caboose off the track. Separate sections of the mob attacked the teammen, throwing coupling plus at them and kicking and pounding them. The conductor, Ghartes Fosse, of Elkart, was badly injured, being knocked down and alteked by half a dosm of the assistants. John Berger, the switchman, was a so burt, but how seriously could not be lessured. The ongineer and freman escared entirely. No arrests were made. The night switchmen unanimously falled to put in an appearance for duty.

Injunction for Bell Telephone Com Injunction for Hell Telephone Company Pany.

Parkhermen, W. Va., June M.—In the case of the American Bell Telephone Company against the Long Telephone Company a motion for preliminary injunction was argued to-day before Judge Hend, The defendants was represented by Jeff Chandler, of Washington. Mr. Chandler took the position that the government suit operated to east such doubt upon the validity of the Bell patents that no injunction should issue during the pendence of that suit. Judge Bond overruied this point, and held that the government suit had no bearing upon the case, and ordered an injunction for the compainant of a prayed for. Mr. Chandler is one of the government cumuset in the suit to yacate the Bell patents.

Washington Carries Off the Honors. Schusectaby, June 21.—At the Union College minencement exercises to-day Schutor cessmencement exercises to-day Senator Warner Miller delivered an address anon too 'Duties of Educatod Men to the Benutitie.' He urged all young men, after an investigation of its principles, to join a political party and work houestly and scalously. He denounced beling as a betrayal of principle. In speaking in favor of the refeation of dissions in college curriculums, he said that they were the basis of a liberal education, and spoke of those who shought to eliminate them as isonoclastics. The honorary degree of Li., D. was conferred on Senator Miller. D. D. on Fannis O. Hamilin, of Nashington, and A. M. on Daniel S. Lamont, of Mastington, and A. M. on Daniel S. Lamont, of Austrawaylle, S. Ya, and R. P. Bouedist, of Washington.

SPORTING INFORMATION

AQUATIC SPORTS AT HOME-POTOMAC CLUR REGATTA TO-DAY.

Nationals in Another "Jug-Handle" Game-Turf News-Entries and Betting Odds-Amateur Basa Ball-Opera Company vs. Theater Company,

The Potomac Boat Club will hold its first egatta of the season this afternoon, and a rogramme both varied and interesting has been arranged to satisfy and amuse the guests of the club and the many lovers of aquatic sports hereabouts. The races will ommence at 6 o'clock sharp, and the eight events of the day promise to be hotly contested and well worth witnessing, if we may judge from the watching of the contestants and the character of the trials of skill, and speed. One of the features of interest will be the large Whitehall boat race, in which the beats will be conswatured by ladles. There has been no such race on the river for two years, but the great attention given the contest and the participants, and the closeness of the races, are fasts still well remembered. The crews were so evenly matched in the last of those races that a dead heat was the result. This was rowed off during the same evening. The three lady conswains in that exciting contest held their boats straight for the finish and exhibited great nerve in maneuvering with the crows. A considerable attendance is expected, as the club especially desires the presence of their lady friends, to whom it always extends a hearty welcome, and the fact that they will be their evers will nerve the crows on to redouble their exercises. events of the day promise to be hotly con-

their exertions.

The races will be as follows: Single working hosts-La Dow, Reed, Wirt,

Single working hoats—La Dow, Reed, Wirt, and Secher.

Single shells—Reynolds, Noordsy, and Sprague.

Double working boats—Smallwood and Mindeliff and Warden and Cornwell.

Whitehal boats (lady coxswalns)—No. 1, Reed, Aplin, and Hobinson, No. 2, Oertel, Dickinson, and Finley; No. 3, Dougherty, Sing, and Dyer.

Four-oared shells—The Fredericksburg crew, Esscher, Smallwood, Cornwell, and Kearney; the Hitterup crew, Doyle, Warden, Elmore, and Sprague.

Eight-oared shells—Heavy-weight crew—Dyer, Noordsy, Robinson, Dickinson, Reynolds, Mindeliff, Balley, and Elmore, Harrison, oxwain. Light-weight crew—Fischer, Cornwell, Kearney, McKinney, Smallwood, Warden, Swimming match—Oertel, Dyer, Dickinson, Fischer, Doyle, Kearney, Reynolds, and Sprague.

Tub race—Fischer, Kearney, Doyle, Huich-

Fischer, Doyle, Rearney, Reynord, Brysney,
Tub race—Fischer, Kearney, Doyle, HuichInsen, Dickinson, Dyer, and Oortel,
BRUTHLICAS's tips: Single-working boats—
Reed, 1; Secher, 2. Single shells—Noordsy, 1;
Sprague, 2. Double-working boats—Smallwood and Mindelif, Whitehall boats—Clew
No. 1. Four-oared shells—Light-weight, Swimming match—Dickinson,
Datley, who is an

ming match—Dickinson.

With the exception of Bailey, who is an old reliable careman, and Noordzy, who is also a senior, the beavy-weight eight-cared crew are all juniors. They will row in the new bost, which is half a minute faster than the boat used by the light-weight crew. Two of the men in the light-weight crew are juniors.

juniors.

The Elizabeths will not row at Fredericksburg. This will narrow down the
possibilities of the race, but will not in the
least detract from the interest in it to our
local caremen. The prizes for the race will
be put in view in this city about the 23th
instant.

YESTERDAY'S BASE BALL GAMES.

Chicago, June 23.—To day's game was one of the jug-handled sort, the visitors getting the worst of it, mainly because their "wiszard" pitcher, Shaw, had a serious launenes in his right serm. Ryam, who was substituted for Chriscon, did some good work, but was rather wild. The seature of the game was the marvelous batting of Ryam, Kelly, Williamson, and Ilines. Hines made two home rurs and two single-base hits. The Nationals had every chance of winning the game had it not been that Shaw gave ten men bases on balls. Shaw is responsible for the Nationals' defeat. Source.

is responsible for the Nationals' defeat. Score Cilicago. B.BH.PO.A.E. NATIONAL. B.BH.PO.A.E. Ryan, Ifp. 2 4 0.3 4 Hines, cf3b 2 4 2 1 dore, ef... 3 0 1 0 of Curroil, If. 0 1 1 0 creek, cf3c 2 dorest lines of the lines of the

Total......10 12 27 25 9 Total...... 6 8 21 14 INNINGS. .. 3 1 0 5 0 0 0 1 x-10 .. 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2-6

winners. Score:

KAN. CITY.R.BM.PO.A.R. BOSTON. R.BH.FO.A.R.

Badford, rf. 1 0 0 2 0 sutton, R. 1 0 2 0 0

Bassett, ss. 9 0 1 5 0 Wiss, lb.. 0 2 4 0 1

Wh'an'y, df 0 1 1 5 0 Poorm'n, rf 1 2 8 0 1

Don'ly, 3b. 1 1 3 5 0 Merrill, ss. 1 2 1 2 1

Rowe, lf.... 0 2 2 0 0 Radbine, p 0 4 1 5 1

Myers, 2b. 0 1 2 3 1 B'rdock, 2b. 0 0 5 4 1

McQu'rylb 1 110 1 0 Johnsi'n, rf 0 0 1 1 0

Wead'a, c... 0 1 3 3 1 Nasb, 3b... 1 1 2 5 0 Total.... 3 10 27 25 4 Total..... 5 12 27 19

Total..... 1 7 27 16 4 Total..... 7 12 27 9

Total..... 8 16 27 24 8 Total.... 5 12 27 16 1

GIVE US NAMES.

The REPUBLICAN has received a variety of anonymous comments upon the base ball alteration, and we deem it proper to say that we will be glad to take notice of proper suggestion.

The Salvation Army had just begins their service at 7:45 o'clock last night at their hall, Sixth and C streets, when the room was sufdenly filled with smoke. Every one present made a hasty exit. An alarm of fire was struck, and the firence discovered that the cause of the fire was from a defective flue. A few buckets of water put out the flames.

Encyclopedia."
Scuator Van Wyck yesterday submitted a proposed amendment to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill increasing

the salary of the superintendent of the Senate document room to \$5,000 a year, which proposition, it is fair to presume, will be agreed to. Mr. Amst Smith, the superintendent alinded to, is not a "perambulating encyclopedia," but congressment know him to be next door thereto.

Fire from a Defective Fine.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

tions and ideas, but no notice whatever will be taken of communications unaccompanied by the signature of the author. Commencement Exercises of Virginia's by the signature of the author.

At Lauisville—

Louisville—

Louisville—

0 0 4 0 0 2 2 = 0

Cincliniate—

0 0 4 0 0 3 2 x = 0

Base hits—Louisville, 12: Cincliniati, 11:

Errors—Louisville, 5: Ginefiniati, 5.

At Philadelphia—

Athlelic — 1 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 0 = 3

Brockiys — 1 0 5 0 3 0 1 0 x = 10

Base hits—Athlelic, 11: Brocklyn, 13: Errors—Athlete, 4: Brocklyn, 9.

At Pittsburg—

Pittsburg—

0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 = 3 Illustrious Institution of Sacred Through the cheering sunshine and sweet

outh breeze of yesterday morning many reverend gentlemen, who have been re-cently noticed as strangers here, as well as numerous Washingtonians, were wending their way toward the Theological Seminary, near Alexandria. That beautiful seat of learning was soon attained—majestic on its hill-top, among nobie trees of centuries, and overlooking other hills and woods, and broad, bright fields, while the blue Potomac dreamily closed the distance. The visiting clergymen were graduates of the seminary, and came now to the scene of their long ago studies, to greet the alms mater, and cordially to grasp the bands of youth time associates. No assemblage could have been happier. Amusing recollections were revived, related mid laughter, and received with shouts and applause. These grave men, some of them even venerable, became wild and romping boys again. But the bell sounded at 11 o'clock, and, like schoolboys recalled from play, solemoity fell at once over all. The crowd entered the tasteful chapel. Many ladies mingled with the procession. The Rev. Henderson Suter, of Christ Church, Alexandria, designated to deliver the sermon, advanced on the platform. His discourse was especially devoted to young clergymen and students. Then followed several addresses by the alumni, in commemoration of the semicentennisi of Rev. Dr. Packard's professorship. To these the venerable dean replied, warmly and gratefully, and proceeded to relate incidents connected with the placeduring his long term of office. Several of these excited great laughter and appleause throughout the audhence. The fun of the learned gentleman was of that peeping, auddenly out-springine kind which is simps if you have been supplied, warmly and gratefully, and proceeded to relate incidents connected with the place during his long term of office. Several of these excited great laughter and appleause throughout the audhence. The fun of the learned gentleman was of that peeping, auddenly out-springine kind which is always irreadship. At alk honor to the famed "old Virginia hospitality," and the featers to the feast. At night, amissionary serion was preached by Rev. G. H. Kinsolvin Fillowing are the entries for to-day's races at Sheepsheat, together with the odds offered by Jones & Co., Harris House:
First race—One and one-eighth miles—Strathspey, 110 bounds, odds 5 to 1; Goano, 110, 7 to 8 Uns B, 103, 4 to 1; Frankie B, 102, 5 to 1; Bambhiston, 100, 6 to 1; Moousaine, 82, 6 to 1; Eulogy, 90, 8 to 1; Strategy, 90, 6 to 1. Second race—Three-quarters of a mile—Tremons, 117 pounds, edds 1 to 29; Brynwood, 112, 8 to 1; Lady May, 112, 15 to 1; La Juive, 109, 8 to 1; Lackawanna, 109, 30 to 1.
Third race—One and one half miles—Paver, 121 pounds, 25 of; Eole, 114, 4 to 1; Egnest, 109, 2 to 1; Gen. Mgorce, 107, 6 to 1; Maumee, 104, 2 to 1. Bard, 118, 3 to 7; Letritia, 108, 7 to 1; Con Cregan, 108, 5 to 1; Lastelle, 101, 10 to 1; Delaware,
101, 10 to 1.

Fight race—Five-eighths of a mile—Young
Lake, 116 pounds, 8 to 5; Maggie Mitchell, 109,
8 to 0; Lune D'Or, 109, 8 to 5;
Sixth lace—One and three-sixteenths miles
(no cids up)—Arctino, 137 poun 1s; Strathspey,
136; Drake Carter, 130; Ernest, 150; Pasha, 118;
Attorney, 116.

RACES POSTPONED.

ST. MATTHEW'S SCHOOL. Little Boys Made Happy in Receiving

Premiums. The annual closing exercises of St. Matthew's male parochial school took place vesterday afternoon at the National Rifles

yesterday afternoon at the National Rifles'
hall. A fair audience was present. Recitalions were given by Edward Fitzgerald,
John Sherman, Dennis Murphy, Harry
Lacehan, Thomas Ciark, James Tierney,
John Kelly, George Hoover, George Black,
John Leahy, John Hoover, William Bro vn,
Edward Bowman, Michael Curtain, Frank
Donchue, and Edward Kelly.

Medals and premiums were awarded by
Rev. Dr. Chapelle, as follows:

First class, first section—Gold medals: For
excellence, James Clark; electrica, Edward
Kelly; vocal music, Rieliard Buchott, Dook
keeping, John Geagher; aritametic, Michael
Gartin, Silver medala: For application, John
Leahy and Dennis Mur, by Freuniums: For
bookkeeping, Frank Bouahue: penmanship
first premium, Frank McArdle: second premium, John Kelly; sebood premium, Edward
McGemiek; Instory, Harry Lanehan; conduct,
Joseph Leary,
Second section—Vocal music, James Gowns;

minn, John Keily; second premium, Edward, Net ormick; history, Harry Lanchan; conduct, Joseph Leary.
Second sextion—Vocal music, James Gowns; othermony, first premium, John Sherman; othermony, first premium, John Sherman; othermony, first premium, John Senger; second premium, John Kenne; graumar, first premium, John Kenne; graumar, first premium, Honards, Loonard; stithmetic, first premium, Boland Fitzgerald; second tremium, George Hoover; conduct, Thomas Buckley; application, Frank Renchan; vocal music, John Triller, Frank Renchan; second dias—Second dias—Second dias—Second for conduct and popil auton, disorge; Caspar, Premium; Jos-Muniarty, Edward Pitzgerald, Michael formar, George Black, William Relly, Frank cowans, William Hunare, Joseph Kelly, Tannes Gurke, Thomas Jonghan; Frank Kohlson, James Gurtin, Eugene Enright, Jeromish Casity, Joseph Gallagher, High Hizgefald, Henry Seribner, Walter Hoover, Milliam Barr, Henry Sherwood, Win, Colling, John Hoover, George Wiegand, John Loover, George Wiegand, John Loover, George Wiegand, John Leubkin, William Rer, Henry Sherwood, Win, Colling, John Hoover, George Wiegand, John Leubkin, Maurice O Connor, coarph Bralley, Lessies Collier, Leo Moriarty, and Willie Bowmau.

The exercises were closed by Rey, Father Mackin.

The exercises were closed by Rev. Father Mackin.

Hill, J. B. Howes, Lewis Kengle, and Mr. Edward Key.

An amendment was also made to the constitution of the society whereby a ten years', formerly twenty years', membership qualified an alumnus to the presidency.

After the discussion of some unimportant business in reference to annual dues, the meeting was, declared adjourned. The alumni then proceeded to the dining hall. Father Doonan said grace, after which all present sat down to a banques fit for a king. Judge Merrick filled the office of tossimaster, Mr. T. A. Lambert responded to "The Academic Department," Prof. Kleinschmit to "The Medical Department," Justice Merrick to "The Law Department," Justice Merrick to "The Law Department," and Dr. Doonan to "Georgetown College and the Alma Mater."

Among those in attendance were Dr. J. M. Toner, C. C. Laucaster, Daulel Boone, Ballimore; A. M. Ferguson, Dr. Warrenton Evans, Judge W. M. Merrick, Dr. Charles W. Hoffman, Dr. George W. Magruder, Dr. P. J. Murphy, G. E. Hamilton, Thomas J. White, S. M. Festman, Capt. Sends, U. S. N. Charles N. Harris, New York; Edward Key, Baltimore: Frank Keichoefer, Department of State; Hon. Richard R. Me-Mahon, deputy comptroller of the treasury; Wm. F. Quicksail, Charles A. Elliott, John J. Major, Rev. Jof n Hedrick, Father Doonan, and Mr. Wm. Jenkins, the oidest alumnus present.

Lewer Cedar Point, on the Potomac river, "The Constitution Rules, and Mannal" of the United States Schate, as revised in accordance with the order of Senate by Charles B, Reade, Junical States Senate, as revised, in accordance with the order of Senate by Charles. B. Reade, blerk to the committee on rules, is one of the most valuable books for reference that has been published at the government printing office. The general arrangement follows that observed in the earlier editions compiled by Mr. McDomaid, face chiler dierk of the Senate. In the revision such matters as are useful for reference in the Bennto are condensed into small compass, and from this volume have been omitted such matters as have no appropriate place in a legislative manua. The contents are: The constitution of the United States, which is a regislative manual. The contents are: The constitution of the United size prefixed the declaration of independence, the articles of confederation, and the ordinance of 1787; also, the standing rules of the Senate, rules for impreschange, rules for the regulation of the Senate wing of the capitol, and deferences. Manual of Parliamentary Practice; also, tables showing the formation of states and territories, the electorar votes for President and Vice President from 1786 to 1885, and the senators of the United States from the first Congress to the close of the present Confederation, the ordinance of 1787, and the constitution as we been carefully revised and compared, and confederation upon the constitution and amendments have been carefully revised and compared, and confederation was the original documents in the constitution and amendments have been carefully revised and administrate those reported in Senate Caucus Order Changed.
The caucus order of business of the Senate has been changed by placing the land grant adjustment bull above the open session resolution. This makes the again noubtful if the latter measure will be reached this session. Its chances of passage, if reached, are said to have been somewhat improved of late. Among the number of senators now known to be lavorable to open executive sessions are Massra, Sherman, Blair, Coke, and Voornees. The land will make a speech in favor of the Platt resolution when it is taken up again. state. The fool notes of judicial decisions upon the constitution and amendments have been brought down to and include those reported in the flish United States Supreme Court Re-port. The analytical index of the constitution is the same as prepared by Mr. McDonald, is very complete, and is adopted in the United States Revised Statutes.

Alabama Republicans in Convention. The Next Thing to a "Perambulating

Alabama Republicans in Convention.

Montrowniny, Ala., June 23.—The Republican state convention met here to-day. There were about 100 present—one-half white. Speeches were made favoring the nomination of a state ticket. All the utterances were for a protective tariff and the Blair educational bill. The committee on platform did not report, and a recess was taken to 5 p.m. The convention declined to nominate a ticket. They leave it with the exacetive committee to put out one or not as they may think best.

New Your, June 23.—There was a large meeting of the fracads of home rule in Jersey City to night, presided over by Mayor Clove-land. Ex-Mulster Kelley was among the

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THE HOUSE IN A STATE OF "INNOCU-OUS DESURTUDE,"

> Probable Backdown by the Democrats -Hasty, Inconsiderate, and Mischlevous Legislation Checked-The Reck "Rallroad Attorney" Bill Reconsid-

> In the Senate yesterday the motion of Senator Hawley to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed the bill prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys of land grant railroads was taken

> ap.
> Mr. Beck resumed the floor and continued. his remarks against reconsideration. He depled that he had intended to injure any-

ody by the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Beck read Mr. Mitchell's amendment proposing to forbid members of Congress from doing law business for men who were goods or who manufactured butter, oleo-margarine, tobacco, or whisky. "If that is sot taking a lick at creation!" exclaimed Mr. Beck. He deprecated that sort of amendment, but added that he had often heard the fable of the advice given to all foxes by the fox whose tail had been cut off. That advice was that they should all have their tails cut off because his had been cut off. He thought the fable illustrated the case of this amendment.

Mr. Mitchell inquired whether it was not as proper for Congress to prohibit its mem-bers from acting as attorneys for railroads doing interstate commerce as to prohibit them from so acting for land grant roads? Both might be interested in legislation be-fore Congress. goods or who manufactured butter, ole

ore Congress.

Mr. Beck saw much difference. Inter-

tate commerce roads were under no obli-gation to withhold dividends and under no

state commerce roads were under no obligation to withhold dividends and under no restriction as to issue of stock while their debts to the United States went unpaid. But, if Mr. Mitchell saw no difference, he could introduce a bill to cover the cases. Mr. Beck did not know whether Mr. Mitchell was the atterney of the Northern Pacific road or not. Mr. Beck had been informed that he was. He believed that Mr. Mitchell had a right to be such. Railroad companies sought the best lawyers and had a right to them.

Mr. Mitchell warmly replied that he was the attorney of no railroad. He desired the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Bock) to understand that he (Mr. Mitchell) had never while in the Senate been employed by any railroad company to argue any case in court or out. He was not now, and had not been for over a year, the attorney of any corporation whatever. He was representing no corporation here. If a bill were to be passed on the idea that every member of Congress who was a lawyer was dishonest, with the view of making him honest, then the bill should be made to include the matters indicated in Mr. Mitchell's suggested amendment.

Mr. Teller said be was not, and had not

mendment.
Mr. Teller said he was not, and had not Mr. Teller-said he was not, and had not for many years been an attorney for any railroad company. He was not afraid that any body would impugn his motive in voting against a bill of this character. He had never given any vote that he had not been willing to defend. So far as he was personally concerned he could submit to the passage of the bill without any fear of its interfering with his law practice. He regarded the hill as disgraceful to the American Senste and an outrage on the best sentiment of the country.

Mr. Call did not dispute Mr. Beck's devotion to the public interests, but regarded

ment of the country.

Mr. Call did not dispute Mr. Beck's devotion to the public interests, but regarded the bill as most hurtful to the interests of the country, and to the character of the Senate. It would result in biolding senators responsible, not to the Senate, but to a judge of the United States judges could be bought before two-thirds of the Senate could. The people of Florida had once elected a majority of Democrats to the legislature. How did the Republicans overcome that majority? By getting a United States judge to order the arrest of the Democratic members. We were in the habit of belittling the Senate and its functions and the character of senators, but that was wholly wrong. There was no reason for any presumption that there were sny naid attorneys here. The theory of the bill what that members of Congress could be bought by fees as attorneys. If that theory was correct, the Senate could not prevent it by saying that that special form of purchases should not be effected. There were a thousand ways by which men could be corrupted without retaining them as lawyers and without the payment of money.

Mr. Mitchell insisted that a member of Congress could not an engagement from a land grant railroad

Congress could not, under this bill, accept in engagement from a land grant railroad an engagement from a land grain railroad company to prosecute a miscreant who might have thrown a train from the track. Mr. Mitchell saked Mr. Beck when any-tooly had told bim that he (Mr. Mitchell) had been attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad.

had been attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad.

Mr. Beck said he had been so teld. The time did not matter. He was glad to hear the senator confess that he had resigned as attorney when elected to the Senate.

Mr. Mitcheil said he was not in the confessional; but he had resigned eight mouthe before his election. He (Mr. Milchell) remembered a time when it had been said in the newspapers that certain members of

membered a time when it had been said in
the newspapers that certain members of
Congress were very zealous in regard to
certain whiskly matters.

Mr. Beck. Oh! Well, that was just simply a lis; that's all there is about that.
[Laughter.]

Mr. Mitchell had no doubt of that.

Mr. Pugh said he had voted for the bill,
but on afterward examining it he had concluded that it was hesty, inconsiderate, and
mischlevous legislation.

Mr. Evarts said that of the seventy-six
senators sixty-five were lawyers. This bill
was a reproach on these lawyers, lie had
never, except in the vileat readings, heard
any reproach of the great profession of the
law. He had never heard outside the
Senate so deep a stigma on the Senate as

any reproach of the great profession of the law. He had never heard outside the Senate so deep a stigma on the Senate as was placed on it by this bill. But whether good or bad it was certainly a serious and far-reaching measure, and was entitled to deliberate consideration. He had supposed it would be referred to a committee. It ought to have been referred. He was surprised to hear the senator from Kenticky say that the bill might as well be voted down as referred to the committee on judiciary. That was a stigma against that committee. If the lawyers of the Senate were to be stigmatized, where was the Senate to get its committees from? Who was the Senate going to refer bills to? He was sure the bonorable senator from Kentucky had not weighed his words. If this bill was a good one Mr. Evarts would vote for it: if bad, he would vote against it. "But," said he, "let us find out whether it is good or not, and why such a law is needed."

Mr. Evarts noticed that no disability had been applied by Mr. Beck to any other profession than the law. He characterized, as "unilateral" lawyers, the lawyers who would be discriminated against. They

"unilateral" lawyers, the lawyers who would be discriminated against. They could only take a case from the side opposed to the railroad. He did not believe that a handcuffed pickpocket was an honcest man. est man.

Mr. Beck said he was himself a lawyer, Mr. Heck said he was himself a lawyer, and would not place any indignity on the profession of the law. When elected to Congress, however, he found that his public duties required all his time—not being possessed of the transcendent abilities that the senator from New York perhaps possessed. The country believed that the \$5,000 a year received by senators and representatives in Courses entitled the recoile to

their whole services; and if senators or representatives could not live on that compensation they had no right to supplement it by taking fees from corporations whose interests were adverse to those of the people. Mr. Beek did not know what a "unilateral" lawyer was; he supposed that it was a one-sided lawyer—not a "quadrilateral" lawyer, such as the senator from New York supposed himself to be.

Mr. Edminds said the theory of the bill was that gentlemen of the profession of the was that gentlemen of the profession of the law having clients were under a bias in favor of those clients, and that this bill was

erned by angels, who might come down from beaven, or might govern from above —a sort of celestial aristocracy. Under that form of government, if the senator from Kentucky should continue in the Senate, which, of course, he always would, and if Mr. Edmunds should, which was not so sure, he (Mr. Edmunds) could never vote for a measure that would affect the people of Vermont because of all the forms of bias that could affect what were called "right-minded" men the most powerful was the bias of neighborhood or state pride. We all felt it. We all acted upon it, every day and all the time. So the senator from Kentucky was a free trader, because the people of Kentucky believed (wrongly as Mr. Edmunds thought) that free trade was best for them. He (Mr. Edmunds) voted and struggled for protection, because the people of whom he was one believed in the building up of home industries. If we could only have a Senate or House in which men did not represent states, but in which angels might sweep the calm hand of omnipotent justice and fair play over sverybody, what would become of the tobacco of Kentucky and the wool of Vermont?

Mr. Edmunds discussed Mr. Beck's remarks of vesterday about the Supreme Court and defended the court from what he took to be the meaning of that senator. Mr. Edmunds voite gave out before he had proceeded far and he was seized with a troublesome cough. He took his seat, with the remark that the state of his health Jid not permit him to debate the question further.

Mr. Vance said there was an impression through the county that a great dail of

the remark that the state of his health lid not permit him to debate the question further.

Mr. Vance said there was an impression throughout the country that a good deal of jobbery and improper legislation emanated from Congress. Whether that was true or not, it was the part of wise men to avoid occasion for the imputation. He thought it would be unfortunate for the Senate not to stand by this bill.

Mr. Hawley thought his motion to reconsider amply justified by the debate.

Mr. Harrison had voted for the bill because of the principle involved, and had paid no attention to the phraseology. As several able lawyers seemed to think the till defective he would vote for a reconsideration without taking back the vote he had first east.

Mr. George did not know of a more important bill having been before Congress. The Senate abould not undo what it had done, but let the bill stand.

Mr. Sherman, president pro tempore, taking the floor, said the universal rule of the Senate was to grant a reconsideration almost as a matter of course whenver

the Senate was to grant a reconsideration almost as a matter of course whenever saked for. Even when the Senate was almost a unit against a bill, the vote for its reconsideration had often been unanimous. This bill met his hearty approval. The criticisms made sgainst it were rather too fine.

fine. The motion to reconsider having been The motion to reconsider having been brought to a vote, was agreed to—yeas 31, nays, 21. The only Republican voting in the negative was Mr. Van Wyck. The Democrats voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Call, Gray, Payne, Pugh, and Ransom.

Mr. Hawley then moved to refer the bill to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Vance called for the reading of the bill, by way of a final "fareveil" to it. [Laughter.]

The bill having been read, Mr. Edmunds assured Mr. Vance that he should have the pleasure of seeing the bill back in the Senite within eight days.

Mr. Maxey (softo voce), With an adverse report.

Mr. Maxey (sotto voce). With an adverse report.

The bill was then referred to the judiciary examittee by a vote of 30 to 21.

A number of veto messages received from the President were read and laid on the table, Mr. Logan remarking, as to one of them, that he had never before known such a construction as that a soldier on furiough was not in the line of duty.

Mr. Blair said the President seemed to find it a congenial duty to express himself in the most extraordinary terms respecting the two hopess of Congress. That, however, was a matter of official propriety as to which every man must judge for himself. Mr. Blair defended Congress from the criticisms made by the President's statements were entire misapprehension of the facts. Mr. Blair charged that the pension office as organized was organized to reject claims whenever that could be done. It had come to be a court of chancery. Some of the statements made about the action of Congress regarding pensions were "petty, tiffling, and contemptible."

gress regarding pensions were "petty, trifling, and contemptible."

The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws was then placed before the Senste, and was debated until adjournment.

the Senate, and was debated until adjournment.

In the course of some remarks on the bill, Mr. Plumb said that if there was not some change in the methods of management of the general land office the litigation that would ensue would outlast the lifetime of every man who heard him, and would exhaust the entire value of the lands. The malicious, interested, and careless investigations of special agents invested with absolute power would ruin thousands and tens of thousands of persons who had never bad a thought of wronging the government.

never and a thought of which as a second represent.

It was agreed that at 3 o'clock to day a vote should be taken on the bill.

At 5:15 the Senate went into excentive session. At 5:40 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Soon after the session opened Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, called up the report of the committee on rules, amending the rules of the House, upon which the debate occurred on Tuessay.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, raised the question of consideration, and Mr. Hiscock, of New York, expressed his desire to go on with the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Randall remarked that he could take care of that measure.

On a standing vote the House refused—to to 91—to consider the report, and the result was received with applause from the Republicans, but on a yea and may vote the House determined—yeas 133, nays 115—to consider the report, Mr. Reed changing his vote at the last moment to enable him to move to reconsider. Having made that motion, he yielded to Mr. Hiscock to move to sdjourn, and this motion he supplemented with another that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Friday pext.

Mr. Eurrows, of Michigan, ironically suggesting that Friday was too early a day, moved to substitute Saturday.

This having laid a foundation for a day of fillustering, the stepublicans refrained from voting and left the House without a quorum.

Mr. Morrison moved a call of the House.

filibusteriog, the Republicans refrained from voting and left the House without a quorum.

Mr. Morrison moved a call of the House. Mr. Reed suggested that the House might consider the sundry civil bill.

"I will take care of the sundry civil bill," remarked Mr. Morrison.

"You, too!" exclaimed Mr. Reed, in affected surprise. "I sm afraid the sundry civil bill is being taken too much care of."

A call of the House was ordered, and the doors of the chamber were closed.

Then roll call follow d roll call with monotoneus regularity, while members lounged in their seats reading and writing, or retired to the cloak rooms for a smoke and a talk. Both sides were determined in their course; but little attention was pall to the proceedings, which were mattended by any occurrences to break their uninteresting character.

A resolution was adopted directing the sergeant at arms to arrest absent members and bring them to the bar of the House.

The House remained, as one member characterized it, in a state of "innocuous destetuide" until 4:15, when further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on Mr. Burrows's motion to adjourn, until Saturday.

This was voted down—yeas 2, nays 145—no quorum, and another roll call consumed the time to 5 o'clock, when the lituae adjurned.

It is understood that the proposed change of rules will not be called up for consideration to day, but the sundry civil appropriation bill will be accorded the right of way.

For District of Columbia, Dolaware, Maryland and Virginia—Fair weather, followed by local rains, stationary temperature, winds penerally southerly.

Thermometric readings—5 a.m., 61.75, 7 a. 01, 640%; 11 a. m., 71.5%; 3 p. m., 77.5%; 7 p. m., 71.5%; 16 p. m., 72.5%; 11 p. m., 62.6%; 10 sm; 10.5%; 10 p. m., 62.6%; 10 m., 10.7%; 10 p. m., 62.6%; 10 m., 62.6%; 1

CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAS.

DUTIES OF OUR STATESMEN, IN CABINET

The Panama Canal a Menace to American Security-"Progress of Events" on the Isthmus-A Grand and Tragic

In his speech in favor of the passage of enator Frye's bill to provide for the assembling in Washington city of a congress of American nations, Senator Whitthorne, of Tennessee, stated in forcible terms his reasons for advocating this measure, which, in his judgment, embraces vital and important questions. Having arrayed a mass of statistical facts, reckoned the great amount of our agricultural and manufacturing products, and considered the tremendous in

crease in our population and the urgent de-mands of our vast industrial wealth for commercial outlets, Senator Whitshorne said:

We are brought directly and immediately to

the conclusion that our domestic legislation and our foreign diplomacy should, may, muscable our responsive to the domainds and mescalless, and that our statesmanship, whether in legislative hail or in the Cabinet, musk weep pace with American progress.

The American statesman should not only look to the growth of the trade and power of his own country, but also to that of our competitors and customers.

The American statesman should not only look to the growth of the trade and power of his own country, should mark his action or subservers of the country. It is not trade to the country of his advances of the country is the should dare maintain them.

American statesman should not conference by any sountry steeds like its intelligence, wealth, and progress. When therefore, the American statesman should not consider that the rise of intelligence and wealth there is an one country in the species of all bistory it is attested that in the rise of intelligence and wealth there is "no pause." It is must feating to the trust of his position, take such steps as will promote and secure this growth and development.

Indeed, Mr. President, the present status of our domestic trade and foreign commerce, as well as the products of our farms, our fields, our mines, and manufactures, all demand this thought and strentlom upon the part of our statemen, no matter whether their sphere of labor is in the Senate. Cabinet, or the field of actinal struggle.

Have the great body of the people of this country, Mr. President, studied the logic of the movements of the great powers of Europe in their efforts to secure territory by "colombration" in all quarters of the globe?

Have the great powers of fereration of states and communities having contignity of territory, mutuality of inferensis, and harmony of institutions should be considered by the states and categories of the states and content with the condition. They should not, cannot, unless false to the locked or republicant forms of the family (Napoteon's), dreamed of a Latin early s

stringle over the empire of wealth that lies in the present and fluque counteres of these states in South America, the islands of the Facilic, and the countries bounded by its waters, in all of which "the balance sheet of rade" shows us comprise an inferior position. "A American progress will not tolerate an abandonment of the struggle. Can it be won by donestic protective 'tarifist' Can it be suited and held by suresidized ships. Can it be reached and held by suresidized ships. Can it be reached and held by suresidized ships. Can it be reached and secured by interoceanic cansis. The propositions contained in time-of-years are cash their advancates.

Without strating either upon the present occasion I content myself with saying that neither, in my opinion, would prove efficacious and satisfactors. Either one would prove illusory and fulle, misses diplomacy had first entered the field and scepted respect and protection for American capital and enterprise invested in the struggle-boing made.

The expective department should in its office obtain the friendship, road will, and kindly disposition of the countries with whom commercial intercourse and trade development is soughl. "A And beyond all this interest in the second commend all the countries with whom commercial intercourse and trade development will see that "whenever it is desired to open markets for our surplus wealth we shall find volunteer ploneers for our trade and willing missionaries of our cemmerce." It is because we have not been willing to incur as arrefe for the protection of our citizens who may lave the courage to embark capital and labor in commercial enterprises in foreign countries, and prompt to give them relief when oppressed that the "balance of trade" is often found against us. Let the executive department of this government to its duty it a tale regard and the people and their Courges will not be show to support such an administration. "

The shadow of Weil street, with the timildity and selfatiness of its adplial, cannot longer dictate

TO START A YACHT CLUB.

To Compete With Other Clubs for Prizes and Superiority. Commodore Charlie Godfrey, of the Ella

Frendwell, will this week make an effort to start a yacht club. Mr. Godfrey was asked last night about the project and what were the prospects. He said:
"I've been thinking of organizing a yacht

club, and on Friday evening next there will meet in my parlors on Thirteenth street some fifty gentlemen who are interested in yachts and their development. A large number of gentlemen in this city own yachts, but what I want is to see a general yacht club, formed something like the ones they have in other cities. I feel confident that Friday's meeting will give a healthy impetus to the movement. I propose that we give races on the Potomac and have as prizes cups and other trophies that will be worth trying for, and also challenge yachts of Baitimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and other close points. I don't see why Washington can't have a yacht club the same as Baitimore or Philadelphia. Friday night will settle the question, and I believe the verdict will be in favor of the club." club, and on Friday evening next there will

Colonial Beach.

Colonial leach has undergone extensive improvements during the past few weeks. The resort has been put in first-class order. The betel has been thoroughly removated and entered. Measrs, Bosart & Bubias, the proprietors, are determined that the place shall not leek in the way of accommodations and incitities for excursionists and guests, onloying good meals, sail-water bathing fishing, and erabbing. A spleudid livery has been acted to the both. The steamer Arrossmith makes duly trips to the beach. Other steamers also touch there.

Unprecedented Crops in Virginia. Lyncheuro, Va., June 2L-Austrees to in-quiries by the India Advance throughout south-west Virginia report improcedented wheat and truly crops. Harvest has commenced.